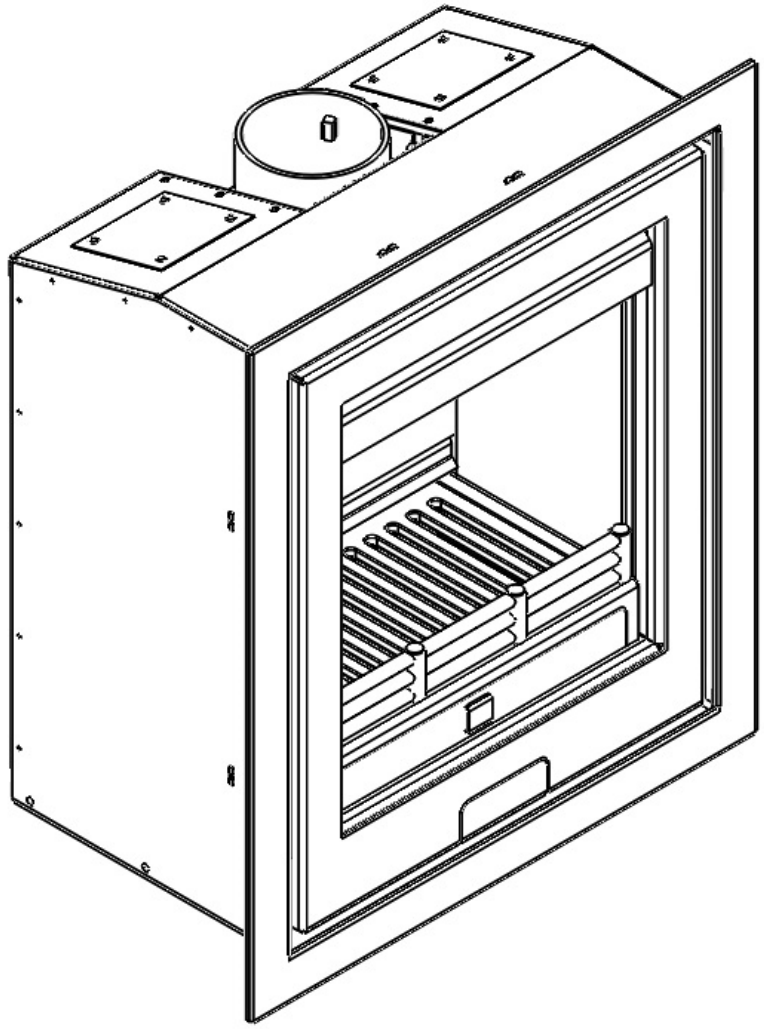
R5

Di Lusso



Wood Burning Inset Stove

Installation and Operating Instructions

JINDLU05 Rev D 14/11/14

Di Lusso	CE 12	R5
Di Lusso, Emperor Way, Exeter Business Park, Exeter, United Kingdom, EX1 3QS		
Recommended Fuel - Wood		
Important – Use Only Recommended Fuel		
Follow the Operating Instructions		
DSEN13229 – Inset Wood Burning Stove		
Appliance Mass	121kg	
Efficiency	79%	
Nominal Heat Output	4.9 kW	
Mean Co Emission (@13% O_2)	0.2%	
Mean Flue Gas Temperature	239 °C	
Flue Gas Mass Flow	5.4 g/sec	
NS3058/59		
Average Particulate Emission	2.54 g/kg	
Minimum Clearance to Combustible Material		
At the sides of the stove	450mm (from outside of frame)	
In front of the stove (to furniture etc.)	1100mm	

This appliance is not suitable for use in a shared flue

This appliance is suitable for intermittent burning

Smoke Control Areas

This appliance is only exempt for use in a smoke control area when fitted with a smoke control area kit (JDLU0501)

Find out if you are in a Smoke Control Area by contacting your Local Authority

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Guarantee

The body of the stove is covered under a five year guarantee (from date of purchase) to be free from defects in materials and workmanship. Internal components other than consumable items such as glass and firebricks are covered for a period of one year from date of purchase.

General Guidance

It is important that your stove is correctly installed as Di Lusso cannot accept responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect use or installation.
These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.
The installation must comply with current Building Regulations, national and European standards, Local Authority byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove.
The Building Regulations requirements may also be met by adopting the relevant recommendations in the current issues of British Standards BS 8303 and BS EN 15287-1.

COMPETENT PERSONS SCHEME

Di Lusso recommend that this stove is installed by a member of an accredited competent persons scheme e.g. HETAS.
If the installer is not a member of a competent persons scheme, it is a legal requirement in the UK to notify your local building control body in advance of any work starting.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

PACKAGING

All packaging supplied with this stove can be re-used or recycled. Please contact your local authority for information on recycling schemes in your area.

HANDLING

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

FIRE CEMENT

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

ASBESTOS

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

METAL PARTS

When installing or servicing this stove, care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

AIR SUPPLY

The room or space containing this appliance should have purpose provided ventilation (where necessary) in accordance with Building Regulations.

Due consideration should be given to air requirements for any other appliance in the same room or space.

Any air opening must be kept clear from blockage or obstruction.

MODIFICATION

No unauthorized modification of this appliance should be carried out.

SAFETY

WARNING – This appliance will be hot when in operation and due care should be taken. The supplied operating tool or gloves may be used to open the door and operate the air controls.

AEROSOLS – Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS – Always use a fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS8423 – Fireguards for use with solid fuel appliances.

DO NOT OVER-FIRE – it is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove so watch for signs of over-firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over-fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

FUME EMISSION – properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refueling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated.

This appliance should not be operated with the door open

If fume emission does persist then the following action should be taken immediately –

- Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
- Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
- Check for flue/chimney blockage and clean if required.
- Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.
- If necessary seek professional advice.

ADVERSE WEATHER – In a small number of installations, occasional local weather conditions (e.g. wind from a particular direction) may cause downdraught in the flue and the stove to emit fumes. In these circumstances the stove should not be used. A professional flue installer will be able to advise on solutions to this problem (e.g. anti-downdraught cowl).

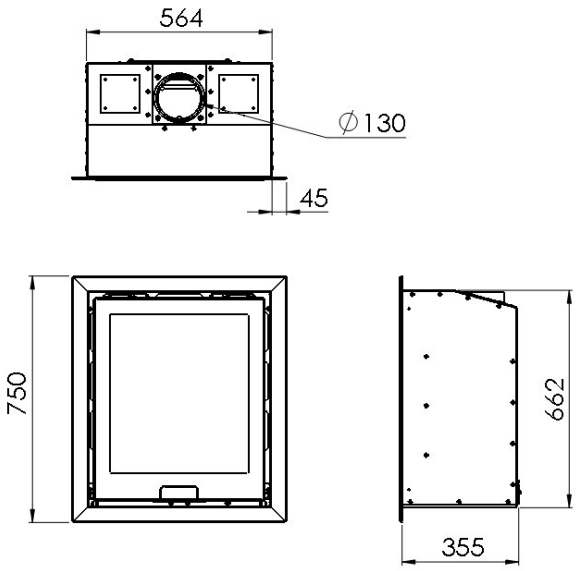
EXTRACTOR FANS – DO NOT FIT AN EXTRACTOR FAN IN THE SAME ROOM AS THIS APPLIANCE.

IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE -

- Raise the alarm
- Call the Fire Brigade
- Close appliance air controls
- Move furniture, ornaments etc. away
- Place a fireguard in front of stove
- Check the chimney breast for signs of excessive heat.

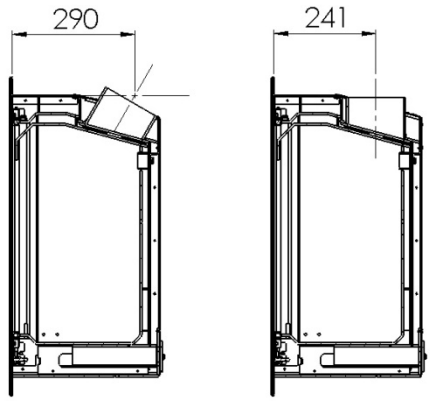
If the wall is becoming excessively hot, move furniture away. Ensure the Fire Brigade can gain access to your roof space in order to check for fire spread.

APPLIANCE DIMENSIONS



FLUE OUTLET POSITION

The flue outlet angle and position is determined by the orientation of the flue collar. The outlet can be either vertical or leant backwards by 30°. To change the angle, rotate the flue collar by 180°. The effective centre dimensions in millimeters are shown below.



FLUE REQUIREMENTS

The flue serving this appliance must be dry, free from cracks and obstructions and be in accordance with the designations shown in Table 1.

The diameter of the flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 200mm. If these requirements are not met the chimney should be lined by a suitable method.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS EN 1856 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

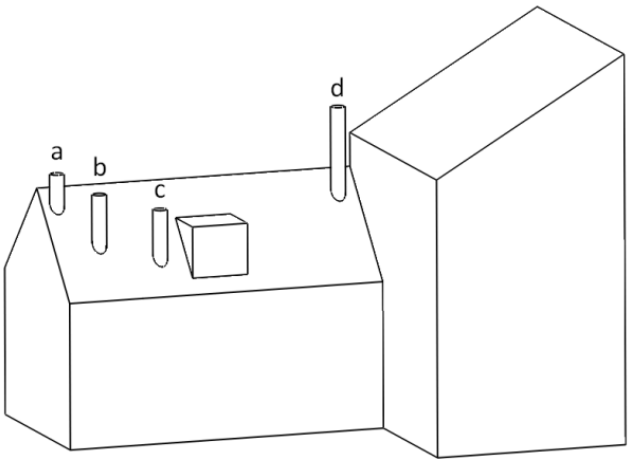
Flue Type	***Minimum Designation***
Masonry or flue block flue with liner	T400 N2 D3 G (BS EN 1443:2003)
Clay Flue Blocks	FB1 N2 (BS EN 1806:2006)
Clay/Ceramic Liners	B1 N2 (BS EN 1457:2009)
Concrete Liners	B2 (BS EN 1857:2003)
Factory Made Metal Chimney	T400 N2 D3 G (BS EN 1856-1:2003)

Table 1 *– Minimum Flue Designations*

The chimney/flue should have a vertical height of at least 4.5 metres and should terminate in accordance with Table 2.

If the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from the stove may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney is swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation.

If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer/stockist.
Both the chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ANY part of the chimney cannot be reached through the stove (with baffle removed), a soot door must be fitted in a suitable position.



Terminal	*Position*	*Clearances to Flue Outlet*
a	At or within 600mm of the ridge	At least 600mm above the ridge
b	Elsewhere on a roof (whether pitched or flat)	At least 2300mm horizontally from the nearest point on the weather surface and: a) At least 1000mm above the highest point of intersection of the chimney and the weather surface or b) At least as high as the ridge
c	Below (on a pitched roof) or within 2300mm horizontally to an openable rooflight, dormer window or other opening.	At least 1000mm above the top of the opening.
D	Within 2300mm of an adjoining or adjacent building, whether or not beyond the boundary.	At least 600mm above any part of the adjacent building within 2300mm

Table 2 *- Flue terminal positions*

FLUE DRAUGHT

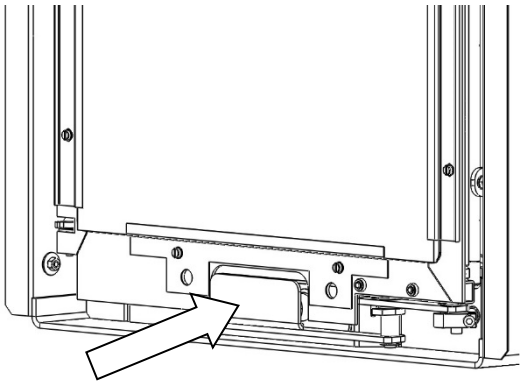
If the draught exceeds the recommended maximum a draught stabilizer must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled and to prevent over firing.
If the reading is less than the recommended minimum then the performance of the appliance will be compromised.
The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output.

Minimum Draught – 1.2mm Water Gauge
Maximum Draught – 2.5mm Water Gauge

PREPARING THE STOVE FOR INSTALLATION

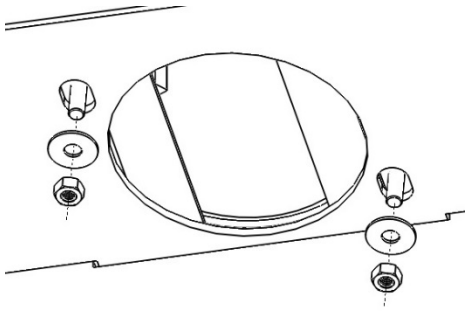
The firebox must be separated from the outer convection chamber prior to fitting the stove. This allows easier handling of the stove and protects the internal firebox from damage during the installation process. It is also recommended that the loose internal components (Ash pan, grate, fire bricks, baffle and log retainer) within the firebox are removed.

1. To open the stove door, press on the door handle to release it from the latch. Swing the door handle out to the right until the mechanism engages and the door catch is released.

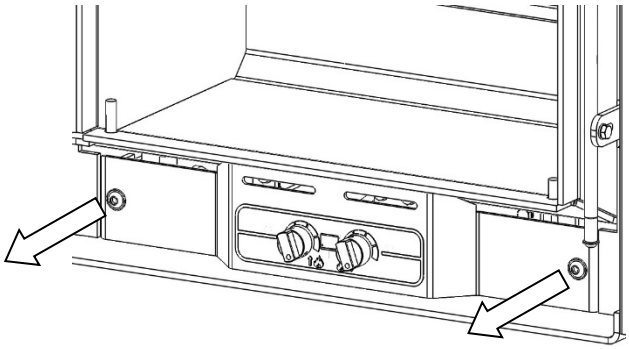


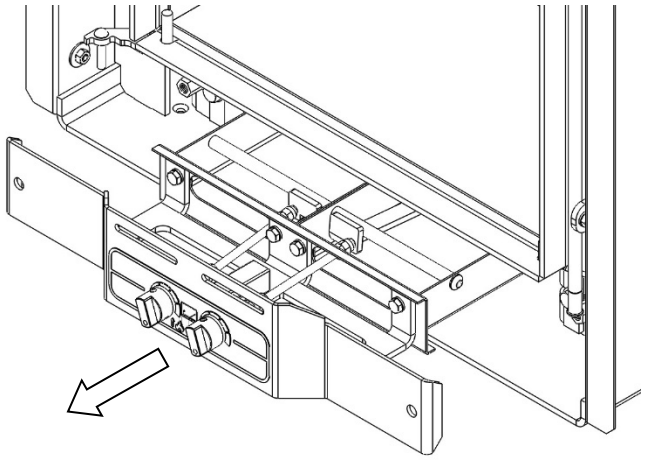
N.B. When closing the door keep the door handle out to the right until the door is closed

2. Remove the nuts, washers and M8 x 25mm studs located either side of the flue outlet.

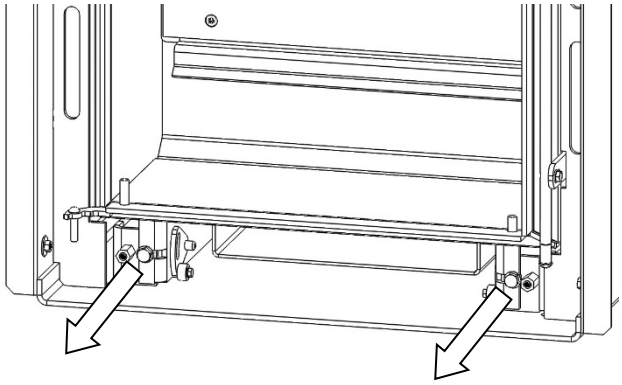


3. Remove the Air Valve Cassette by removing the two fixing screws holding it in place, turning both air controls fully clockwise and gently pulling on the fascia to slide the cassette out from under the firebox.
N.B. DO NOT remove the Air Valve Cassette with the controls in the closed position as this will damage the valve gaskets.

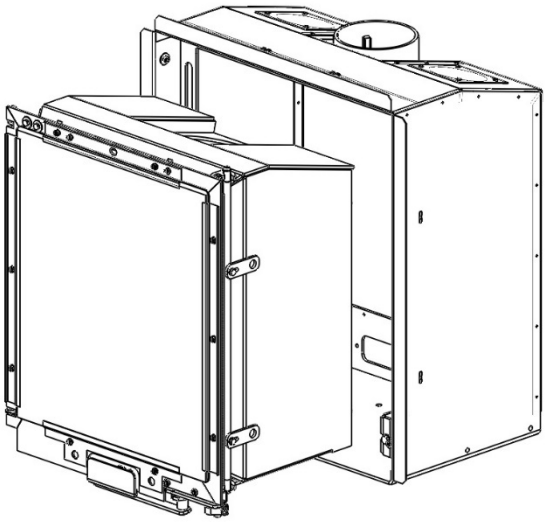




4. Remove the two fixing screws located on the firebox legs.



5. Carefully slide the firebox out from the convection chamber, remove any packaging and put the firebox and Air Valve Cassette in a safe place. These parts will not be needed again until the final stages of the installation.



IMPORTANT!

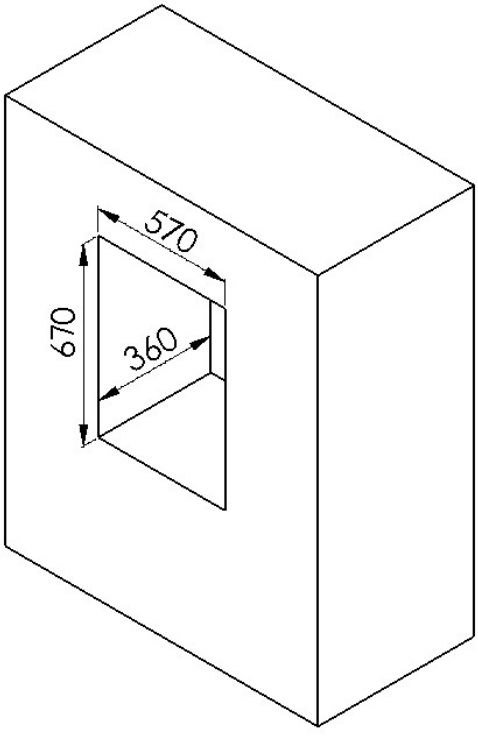
This appliance may be installed either into a solid non-combustible opening or into an enclosure fabricated from non-combustible sheet material as per the specifications in these instructions. For installation instructions covering the approved enclosure design please proceed to page 9.

DIRECT AIR ADAPTOR AND CONVECTION DUCT KITS

If fitting either the Direct Air Adaptor Kit or Convection Duct Kit the dimensions of the opening may need to be altered. Read the instructions supplied with the kit before proceeding.

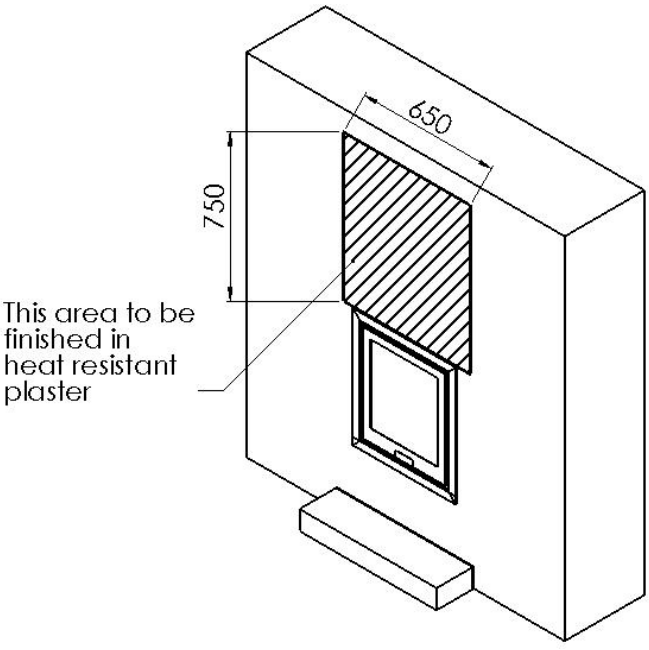
INSTALLATION INTO A SOLID NON-COMBUSTIBLE WALL

This stove must be fitted on a hearth or base with adequate load bearing capacity. The opening into which this stove is fitted should be constructed wholly from non-combustible materials. The dimensions of the opening should be ***at least*** those shown in the diagram. Ensure there is a sufficient overlap where the convection chamber flange meets the face of the opening. If not, either the opening should be made smaller, or a suitable fire surround should be fitted to reduce the opening dimensions.



Any non-combustible walls within 50mm of this appliance should be at least 200mm thick and should extend at least 300mm above the top of the appliance and at least 1.2 metres above the hearth. Any walls more than 50mm from the appliance may be reduced to a thickness of 75mm. Ensure the inter-connecting flue pipe also has adequate clearances to combustible materials.

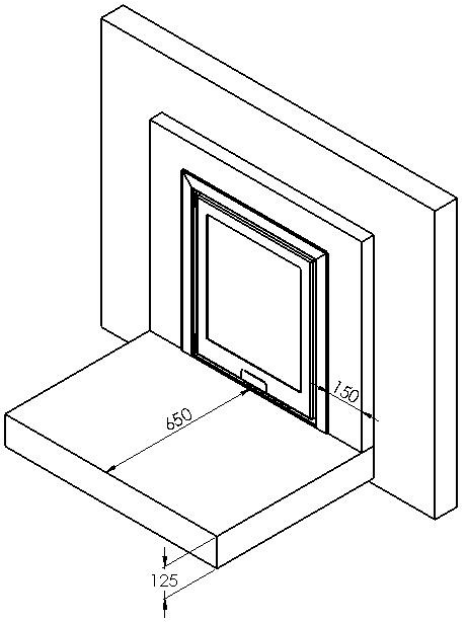
The wall above the stove will become hot and should therefore be finished in a heat resistant plaster. ***IMPORTANT Do not hang pictures, electrical equipment or ornaments above the stove, as these could be damaged and could potentially create a fire hazard.***



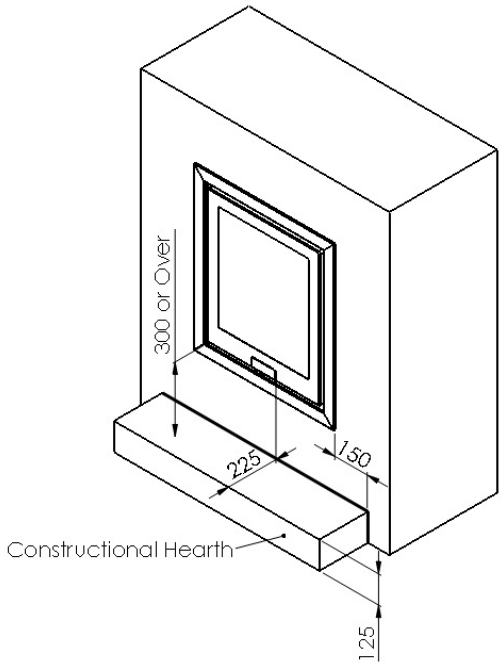
HEARTH REQUIREMENTS

A constructional hearth with a minimum thickness of 125mm should be provided. The constructional hearth should be made of solid non-combustible material and can include any solid non-combustible floor. The boundary of the hearth must be clearly marked. This can be done by adding a super-imposed hearth on top of the constructional hearth – e.g. a slate slab on top of a solid concrete floor.

Appliances installed with the base plate lower than 300mm above the hearth should have a constructional hearth extending to at least **650mm** in front of the stove and 150mm at the sides.



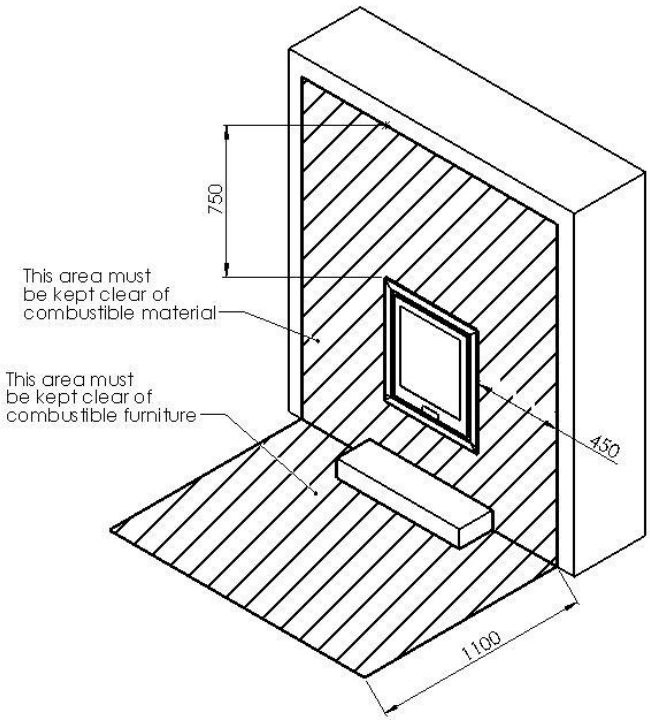
Appliances installed with their base plate 300mm or more above the hearth require a constructional hearth with a depth of 225mm in front of the stove. The base on which the stove is mounted should be an extension of the constructional hearth – ***i.e. all material between the stove base and the constructional hearth must be solid non-combustible material.***



CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

There should be no combustible materials for a distance of 450mm either side of the stove or 750mm above. No combustible furniture should be placed any closer than 1100mm from the front of the stove.

Allow sufficient clearance between the stove and pictures, electrical equipment or ornaments etc., as these could be damaged and could potentially create a fire hazard.



FITTING THE STOVE

IMPORTANT – Read this section carefully and ensure that any required access holes, register plates or flue connections are in place before carrying out the installation.

If the installation is to be back filled with vermiculite concrete the convection chamber flange should be sealed to the fireplace using fire cement, heat proof silicone or similar material. All seams in the convection chamber should also be sealed.
It is recommended that the convection chamber flange is sealed to the fireplace in all cases as this will reduce the chance of airflow into any voids reducing the stoves efficiency or the ingress of unpleasant smells into the room.
If fitting the Direct Air Adaptor Kit the instructions supplied with the kit should be read in conjunction with these instructions.

1. Offer the convection chamber into position in the recess pushing it back far enough so that the flanges on the edges are pushed up tightly against the front face of the chimney breast/fireplace.
2. Drill a 6mm hole into the hearth in the centre of the base plate fixing hole. Use the screw supplied to fix the convection chamber in place.

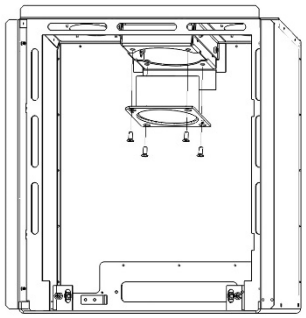
Any voids around the stove must be in-filled with vermiculite concrete with a recommended mix of six parts vermiculite to one part Ordinary Portland Cement. This may be carried out once the flue has been fitted provided a suitable access hole for backfilling is made in the chimney breast (see section on connection to an existing masonry chimney). Sufficient water should be added so that when a handful of the mixture is squeezed no more than one or two drops of water are released.

FLUE CONNECTION

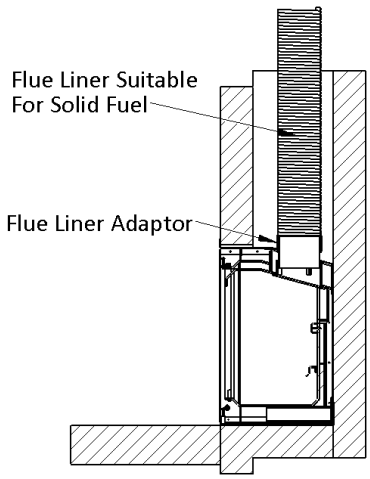
The flue connection is made to the convection chamber and not to the firebox. The connection between the flue and firebox is completed when the firebox is re-fitted to the convection chamber.

Dependent on the type of installation, the flue collar may need to be connected to the convection chamber before or after installation of the flue/liner.

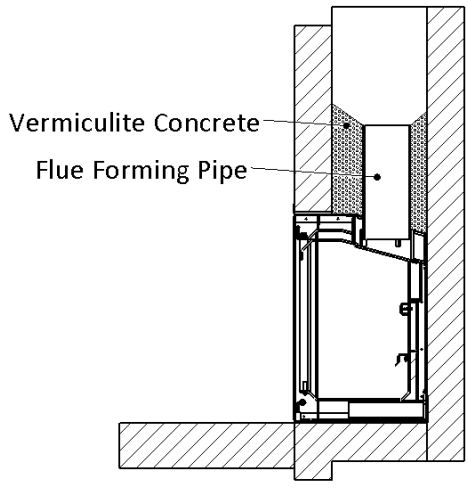
1. Remove the flue collar by undoing the four countersunk screws that secure it in place.
2. Determine the required orientation of the flue collar (vertical or leant backwards by 30°).
3. Offer the flue collar into position from inside the convection chamber and fix in place using the four M8 countersunk screws. ***Ensure that the screw heads are not proud of the flue collar flange.***

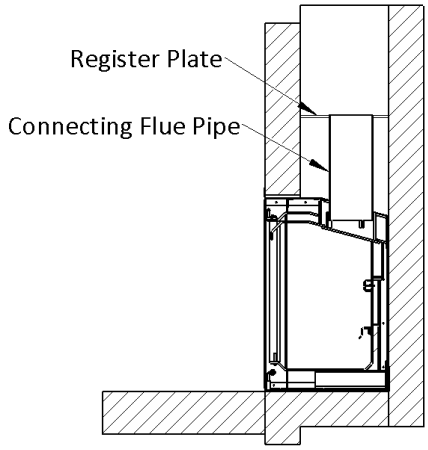


If connecting to a stainless steel liner, the flue liner and single skin adaptor can be lowered down the chimney and the spigot end of the adaptor lowered into the convection chamber. The flue collar can then be connected to the adaptor.
The completed flue collar assembly can then be pushed up to the top of the convection chamber and secured in position using the four M8 countersunk screws. Check the clearance of the flue liner adaptor through the top of the convection chamber before deciding on this method.



If connecting to an existing masonry chimney it is recommended that a flue forming pipe (short length of flue pipe) is used and the void between the flue forming pipe and the chimney is filled with vermiculite concrete.
A suitable access hole will need to be made in the chimney breast to allow the back filling to be carried out and then filled and sealed once the installation is complete.
Alternatively a connection can be made using a register plate although it will be necessary to allow access for fitting the flue pipe to the register plate and sealing all joints.



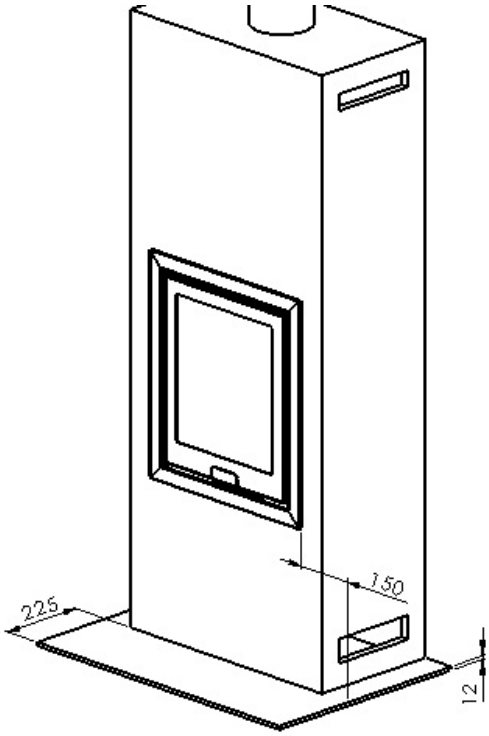


INSTALLATION INTO A NON-COMBUSTIBLE ENCLOSURE

The Di Lusso R5 has been designed, tested and approved to be installed either into solid non-combustible material or into an enclosure according to the following specification. It is the duty of the installer to ensure that the requirements of this specification and all relevant standards are met.

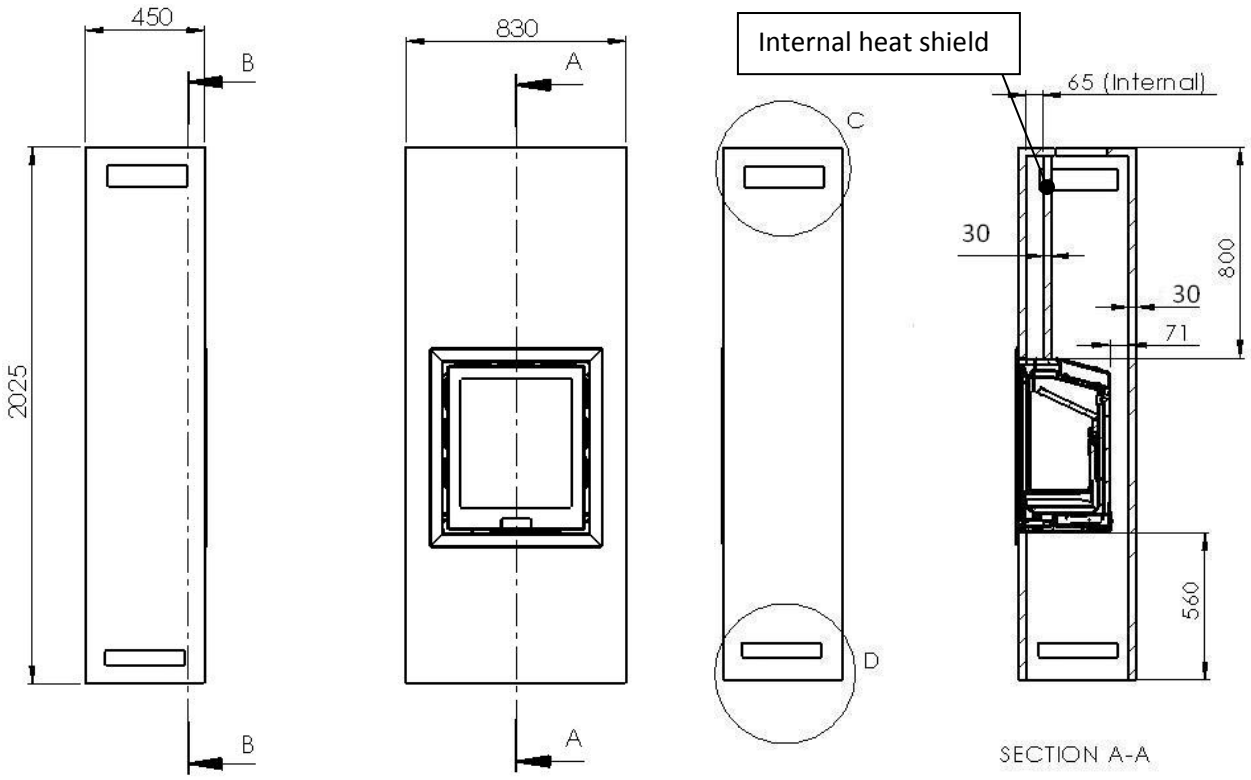
- ***There must be no combustible material within the construction of the enclosure.***
- ***The stove should be supported on the Di Lusso Enclosure Stand (Part Number HMR05ARRT013).***
- ***The enclosure must be produced from 30mm Skamol Super Isol board held together with a non-combustible framework and finished in heat resistant plaster.***
- ***Particular attention must be paid to the size and position of ventilation openings. These openings must be kept clear at all times.***

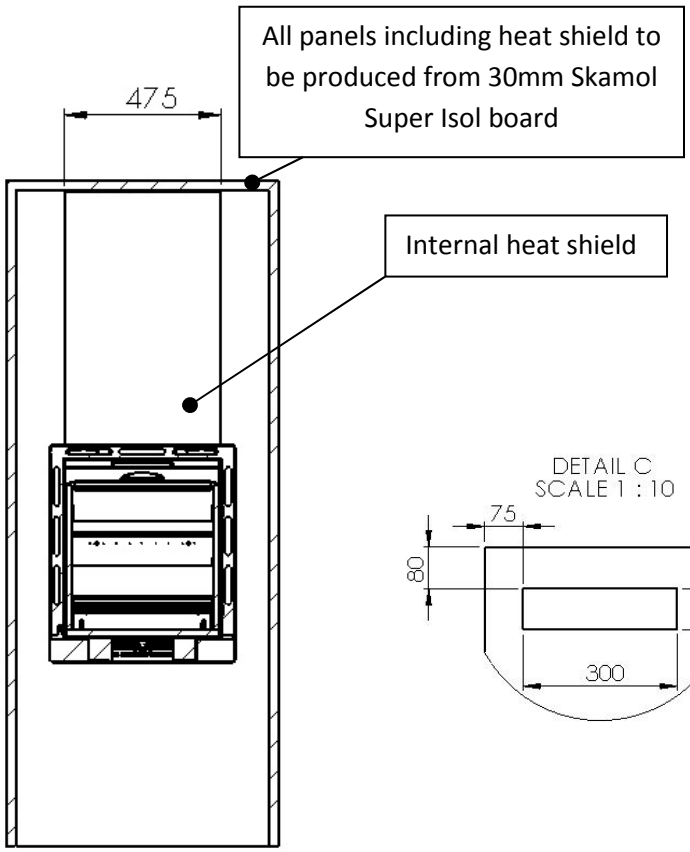
- ***All flue pipe within the enclosure must be insulated twin wall flue pipe suitable for solid fuel as specified in Table 1 on page 3 (factory made metal chimney)***
- ***If fitting the Direct Air Adaptor Kit, the adaptor box and ducting must be insulated with 30mm thick Rockwool Rocklap H&V Pipe Sections, having a nominal density not less than 120kg/m³.***
- ***If fitting the Convection Duct Kit the ducting within the enclosure must also be insulated with 30mm thick Rockwool H&V Pipe Sections, having a nominal density not less than 120kg/m³ as per the instructions supplied with the kit.***
- ***The clearances to combustible material shown on page 7 must be met (N.B the side distance is for material proud of the front face of the wall).***
- ***The enclosure should be stood wholly above a non-combustible hearth with a minimum thickness of 12mm. The hearth should extend at least 225mm in front of the stove and 150mm either side. The hearth may be super-imposed***

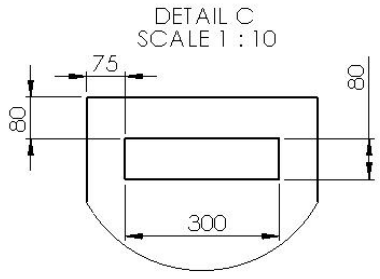


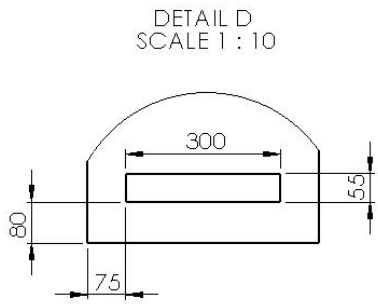
The diagrams on page 11 show the dimensions of the approved enclosure arrangement.

Enclosure Details (all dimensions in millimetres)





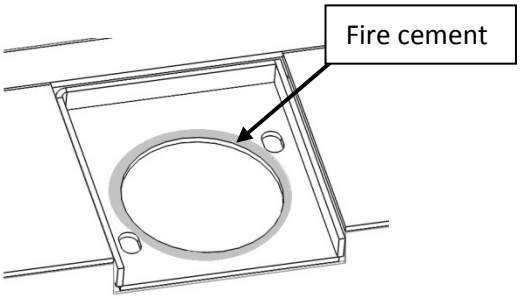




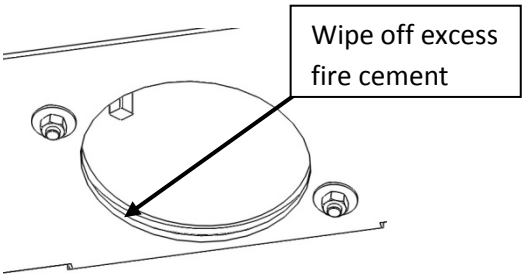
N.B. Ventilation openings are identical on both sides of the enclosure.

RE-ASSEMBLING THE STOVE

1. Smear some fire cement around the flue outlet on the outside of the firebox.



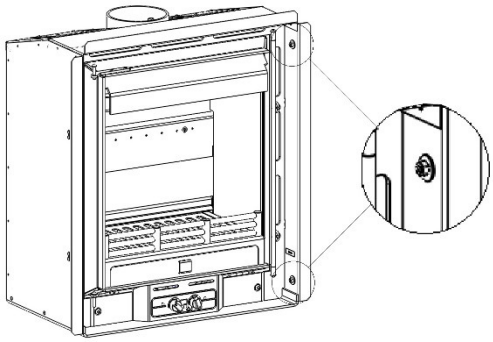
2. Offer the firebox into position and push it as far back as possible.
3. Refit the fixing screws through the firebox legs. Tighten the screws equally to draw the firebox into place. ***Do not over-tighten!***
4. Refit the two M8 x 25mm studs into the two fixing holes around the flue outlet. Fix in place with the washers and nuts.
5. Wipe off any excess fire cement around the inside of the flue which may have been squeezed out when fitting the firebox.



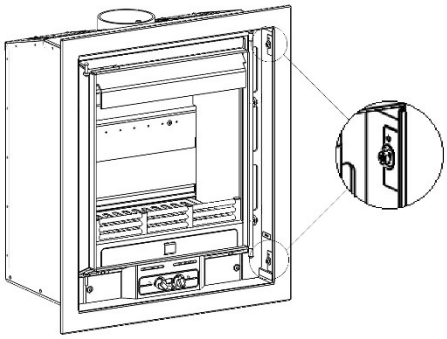
6. Refit the fire bricks, grate support, ash pan, log retainer and baffle.
7. Check that the valves are in the fully open position (fully clockwise) and refit the Air Valve Cassette.
8. Close the stove door and check that the touch latch pin is in line with the touch latch in the control fascia.

FITTING THE FRAME PACK

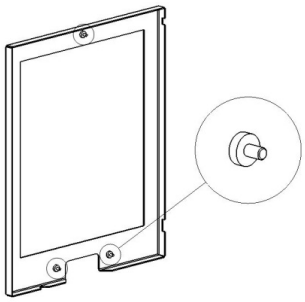
1. Loosen the four M6 Nuts to the ends of the studs on the convection chamber sides.



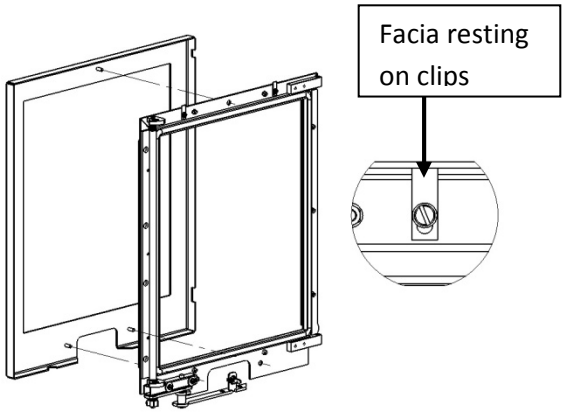
2. Slide the frame into position, making sure that the lower inner edge of the frame is in line with the base of the stove, and tighten the nuts with a 10mm spanner.



3. Place a round spacer (supplied with the frame pack) over each of the fascia studs.



4. Offer the door fascia into position, passing the three M6 studs through the holes. Ensure that the fascia is resting on the two clips at the top of the door and fix in position using the nuts and washers provided.



5. Close the door and check that there is an even gap between the frame and door fascia on the left and right-hand sides (approximately 16mm). Adjust as Necessary.

COMMISSIONING

Upon completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out. A small fire may then be lit and the installation checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are drawn up the flue and emitted safely to atmosphere. The stove should not be run at full output for at least 24 hours. ***Read the Operating Instructions before lighting the stove for the first time.***

Operating Instructions

Read the 'General Guidance' Section at the start of these instructions before operating your stove for the first time.

***IMPORTANT!** - Do not hang pictures, televisions or combustible ornaments above the stove, as these could be damaged and could potentially create a fire hazard (For more information read the 'Clearances to Combustible Materials' section of the installation instructions on page 7).*
WARNING! – This appliance will be hot when in operation and due care should be taken. The supplied operating tool or gloves may be used to open the door and operate the air controls.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT 1993 AND SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Under the Clean Air Act 1993 local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorized fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorize smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas

have been "authorized" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorized" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: ***http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/***

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Di Lusso R5 has been recommended as suitable for use in Smoke Control Areas when burning wood logs.

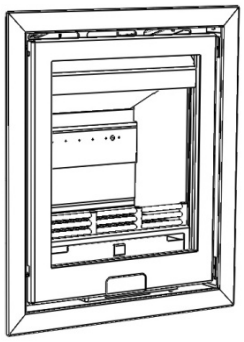
RECOMMENDED FUEL

IMPORTANT! – Use only recommended fuels
This appliance is designed and approved to burn wood logs with a moisture content not exceeding 20%. The maximum recommended log length is 350mm (14") and the maximum recommended log diameter is 100mm (4").
Do not load fuel higher than the bottom of the compound tertiary cover!
Burn only dry, well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for at least 12 months, with free air movement around the sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney, increase harmful emissions and will not produce a satisfactory heat output.
Do not burn waste, mineral fuel, or treated or painted wood in this appliance.

AIR CONTROLS

Installed and used correctly this stove will burn cleanly and efficiently. Therefore, to avoid the disappointment of poor performance or dirty glass, please familiarize yourself with the controls and their recommended settings before use.

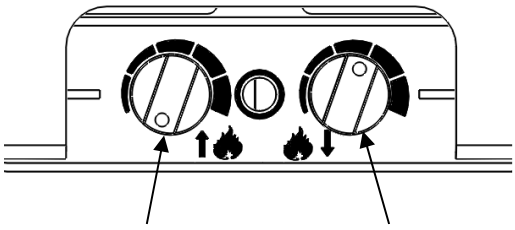
To prevent excess smoke emissions, the air controls of this appliance must only be operated as directed in the instructions.



To access the air controls press on the door handle to release it from the latch and swing it to the right.

If the door handle is swung past the point where resistance is felt the door will be unlatched and may swing open.

When the stove is hot the door handle can be released by pressing the end of the operating tool against the arm below the handle. This will prevent damage to the paint. Alternatively a glove can be used.



Ignition Air Control ***Combustion Air Control***

Ignition Air control – regulates air flow directly into the firebed. This is used when lighting from cold or when reviving a fire that has nearly burnt out. Turn clockwise to open and anti- clockwise to close. ***The Ignition Air Control must be closed once the fire is established.***

Combustion Air Control – regulates the flow of air downwards into the combustion chamber via the airwash (airflow over the inside of the glass) and the air inlet at the back of the firebox (below the tertiary air inlet – see below). Turn clockwise to open and anti-clockwise to close. ***This control is used to regulate the burn rate and therefore heat output of the stove.***

Tertiary Air – Tertiary Air enters the firebox through the series of holes in the rear wall. This air supply helps to reduce emissions into the atmosphere. The tertiary air supply is fixed and cannot be adjusted.

N.B. When closing the door keep the door handle out to the right until the door is closed.

LIGHTING

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure in steadily and to give a long service life to the paint finish. During this curing in process you may notice an unpleasant smell. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

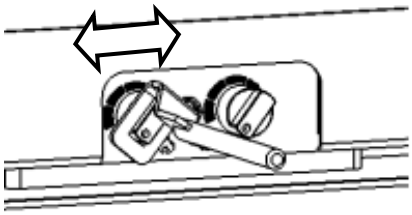
Open both air controls fully and light one or two firelighters placed centrally on the grate, allowing the flames to become established before placing several pieces of small dry kindling in a crisscross fashion above the firelighters, taking care not to smother the fire. Close the stove door. Once the kindling is well alight open the door and build the fire by gradually adding slightly larger pieces of wood, closing the door afterwards.

Once the fire is established close the Ignition Air Control (anti-clockwise) and add more fuel as necessary. The Combustion Air control can now be used to regulate the burn rate of the stove (see Recommended Settings).

Should the fire fail to light correctly open the door and use a poker to spread the fuel across the grate. Close the door and allow the fuel and stove to cool before attempting to relight the fire.

N.B. Leaving the air controls in the closed position, adding too much fuel or using wood that is wet or too large will prevent the fire from establishing correctly and may result in smoke emission from the stove.

When the stove is up to operating temperature the operating tool or gloves should be used to operate the air controls.



RECOMMENDED SETTINGS

Once the fire is established the Ignition Air Control should be fully closed and the Combustion Air Control turned to a setting of approximately 20-30% open. This setting should allow the nominal output and efficiency to be achieved.

Avoid running the stove on very low air settings as this could result in a reduction in efficiency and increase emissions into the atmosphere.

REFUELLING

Avoid refueling on to a low firebed as this may cause excessive smoke emission. Ensure there are sufficient embers to ignite the new fuel load rapidly. Alternatively add some more kindling before adding larger pieces of firewood.

Do not add firewood above the level of the tertiary air inlet at the back of the stove. Exceeding this amount can result in the production of excessive smoke.

DE-ASHING

To remove the ash pan for emptying insert the end of the operating tool into the socket on the ash pan and withdraw it from the grate. ***Do not allow ash to build up to the level of the grate.***

Maintenance

Important! –In order to ensure continued compliance with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and the Clean Air Act (if applicable), this appliance requires regular maintenance of the following –

COMPONENT REMOVAL

Baffle Brick – Lift the baffle and slide it to the right or left to free it from the side bricks before lowering it into the firebox and removing it.

Air Valve Cassette – the removal procedure is shown on page 5.

Grate – remove the log retainer and ash pan and then lift the front of the grate up until it is free from the ignition air bar before sliding it out of the stove.

Side firebricks – remove the baffle brick and grate. Lift the side bricks away from the base and remove.

Rear Firebricks – remove the side firebricks and swing the base of either rear brick towards the front of the stove.

MONTHLY MAINTENANCE

Baffle Brick – this should be removed and cleaned at least once a month to prevent any buildup of soot or ash that could lead to blocked flueways.

Firebricks – in normal use these can last for many years. It is possible, however, to damage them if care is not taken when refueling the stove. Check periodically for seriously cracked bricks, which can be replaced with new, available from your dealer.

Air Valve Cassette – this should be removed and cleaned monthly to remove any ash that may be in the controls. ***N.B. Make sure that the controls are in the maximum position (turned fully clockwise) before removing the air valve cassette.***

Glass Panel- clean the glass panel when cool with a proprietary stove glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

Annual maintenance of the following should be carried out by a competent person –

Chimney and flueways – it is important that the chimney, flueways and any connecting pipe are swept regularly. This means at least twice a year for Woodburning appliances. Only wire-centered sweeps' brushes fitted with a guide wheel should be used. If it is not possible to sweep all parts of the chimney through the appliance, ensure there is adequate access to cleaning doors.

If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in

combustion between the stove and the open fire.

PERIODS OF PROLONGED NON-USE

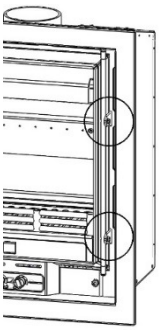
If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period, then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

If the appliance has been unused for a long period such as during the spring and summer months, a competent person should check the chimney for potential obstructions before lighting the stove ***i.e. get the chimney swept before the start of the heating season.***

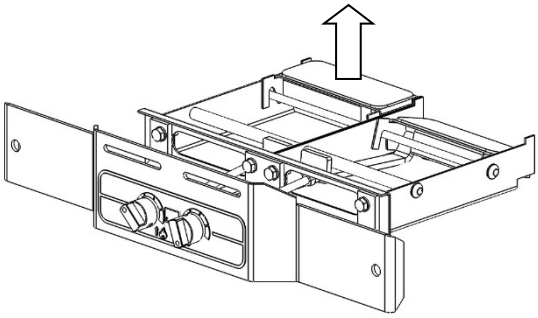
AS NECESSARY

Stove Body – the stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean the stove whilst it is hot; wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with proprietary stove paint.

Door Catch – Over time the rope seal in the door will become compressed. It may therefore be necessary to adjust the door catch to maintain the door seal. To adjust the catch slacken the two set screws on the catch bar and adjust the position of the catch bar as necessary.



Air Valves – Over time the sealing face of the air valves may wear. This will reduce the effectiveness of the controls. To replace a worn valve remove the air valve cassette, lift off the worn valve and replace with new.



Trouble shooting

Fire will not burn

Check that –

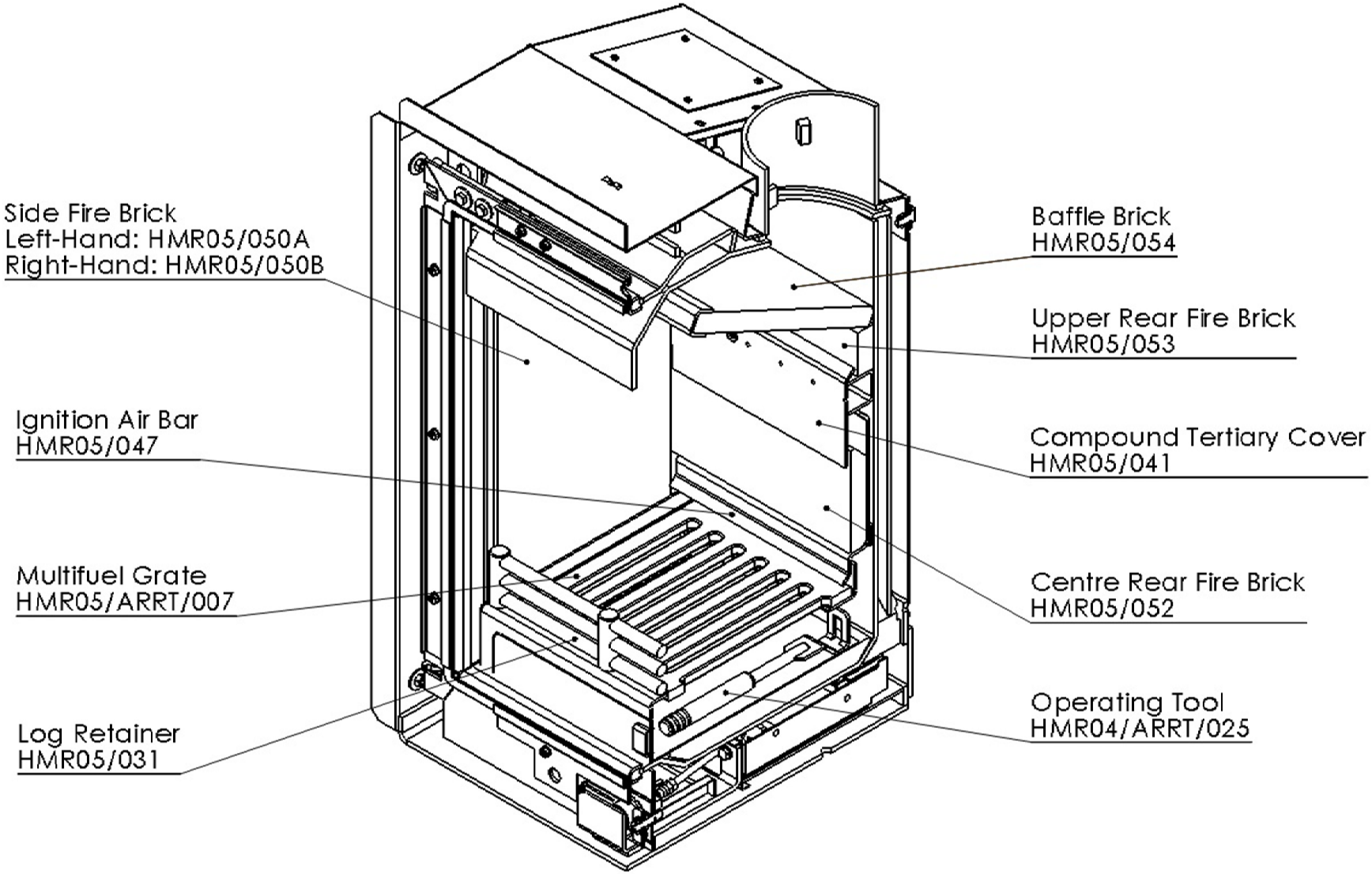
- The air inlet slots in the front of the stove are not obstructed in any way.
- Chimneys and flueways are clear.
- A suitable fuel is being used.
- There is an adequate air supply into the room.
- An extractor fan is not fitted in the same room as the stove.
- Flue draught is above minimum level (see installation instructions).

Fire blazing out of control

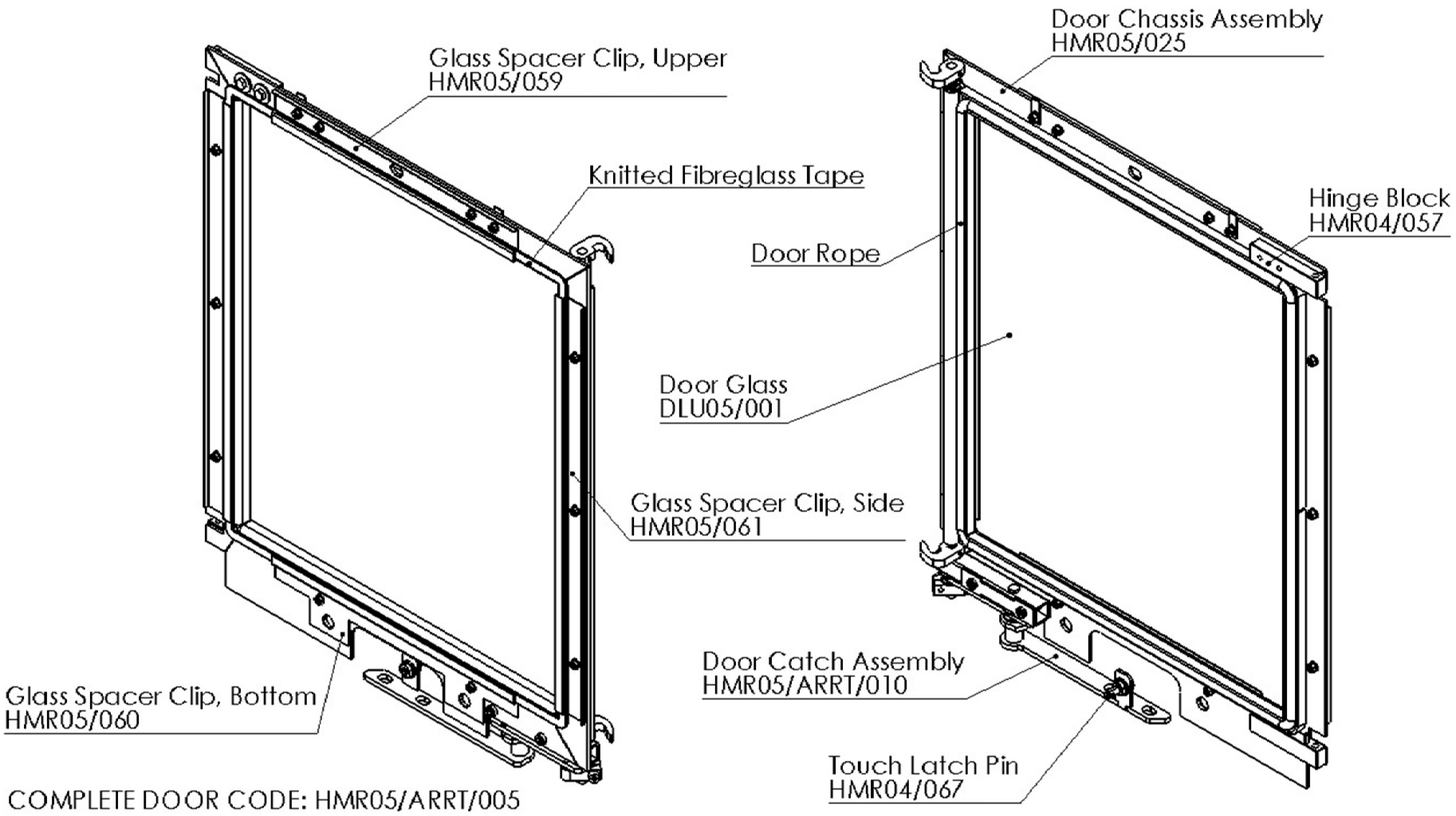
Check that –

- The door is tightly closed
- The air controls are in the closed position.
- A suitable fuel is being used.
- The glass is not loose.
- The door rope seal is in good condition.
- The air valve sealing faces are not worn.
- Flue draught is below maximum level (see installation instructions).

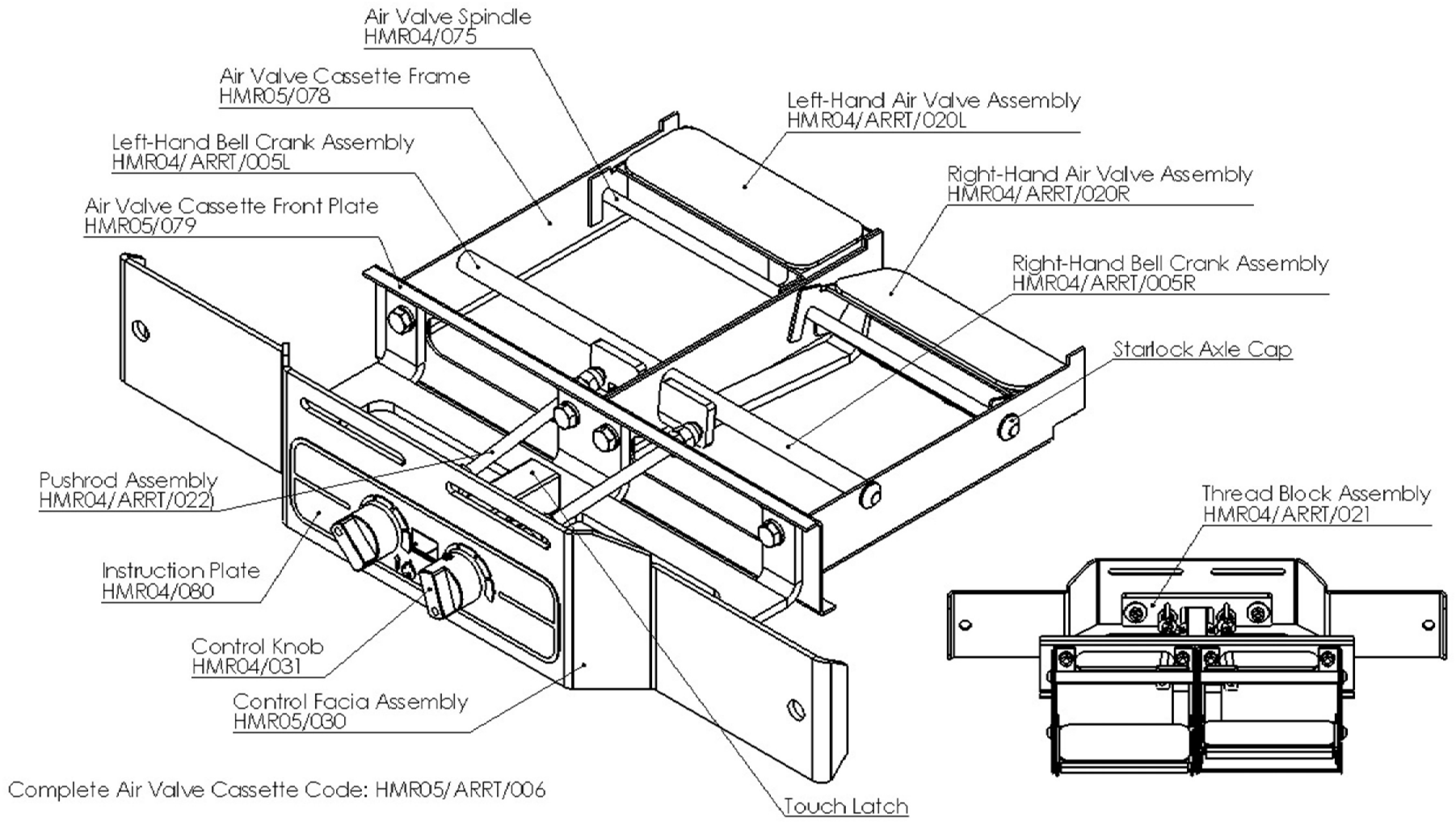
Body Spares


Side Fire Brick
Left-Hand: HMR05/050A
Right-Hand: HMR05/050B
Ignition Air Bar
HMR05/047
Multifuel Grate
HMR05/ARRT/007
Log Retainer
HMR05/031
Baffle Brick
HMR05/054
Upper Rear Fire Brick
HMR05/053
Compound Tertiary Cover
HMR05/041
Centre Rear Fire Brick
HMR05/052
Operating Tool
HMR04/ARRT/025

Door Spares


Glass Spacer Clip, Upper
HMR05/059
Knitted Fibreglass Tape
Door Rope
Door Glass
DLU05/001
Glass Spacer Clip, Side
HMR05/061
Glass Spacer Clip, Bottom
HMR05/060
COMPLETE DOOR CODE: HMR05/ARRT/005
Door Chassis Assembly
HMR05/025
Hinge Block
HMR04/057
Door Catch Assembly
HMR05/ARRT/010
Touch Latch Pin
HMR04/067

Air Valve Cassette Spares



Complete Air Valve Cassette Code: HMR05/ARRT/006